"It is inaccurate under 4,000 yards?"

"It is more accurate under 4,000 yards,

but if the instrument has not been cor-

you had better abolish that instrument?

"I do not believe Mr. Hodgson took an

WAINWRIGHT AND BRISTOL BEFORE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Important Testimony by the Former Commander of the Gloucester and the Watch of the Texas.

NEW LIGHT ON THE BATTLE

POSITION OF THE SHIPS IN THE FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO.

Official Chart Inaccurate-Speed of the Oregon and the Brooklyn-Hodg-

son Examined Again. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- There were two

new witnesses before the Schley court of | ter with the board. inquiry to-day. They were Commander Richard Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain, and | Texas? Lieut. M. L. Bristol, who as ensign was a watch and division officer on the battleship | battle Texas during that period. Lieutenant Bristol had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned for the day. He did not see the loop made by the Brooklyn, the greater part of his testimony turning on a chart he had made showing largely, according to his memory, the positions of the various ships of the American fleet at different times during the engagement of July 3. There were several spirited controversies between counsel over questions asked the witness by Mr. Rayner concerning

Commander Wainwright's testimony dealt largely with chart making. He was for a time senior member of the board of navigators which prepared the official chart showing the position of the American ships during the battle of Santiago, and he gave details of the method of its preparation. He said he did not consider the positions assigned in that drawing accurate, but that they were given as the result of a compromise of the views of the members of the

The proceedings of the day began by the recall of Capt. William F. Folger for the purpose of correcting his testimony of yesterday. Advantage was taken of his presence to ask him further questions concerning the blockade of Santlago. Nothing of great importance was developed.

When Captain Folger was excused Lieutenant Dyson was called. He was questioned by Captain Lemly concerning the steaming condition of the Brooklyn on July 3. The judge advocate asked: "What does the Brooklyn's steam log show as to the number of engines coupled up and the boilers in use July 3, 1898, as compared with the total engine and boiler power of the ves-

The reply was: "The Brooklyn has four main engines, two to each shaft, connected together by coupling. She has seven boilers, five main and two auxiliaries. On the morning of July 3 both forward engines were uncoupled; there were banked fires under three of the main boilers. The other boilers were what we call 'dead,' no steam in them. Judging from the time it took to start fires in these boilers after the Span-ish fleet came out of the harbor, I should say the furnaces were not even primed, and two of the boilers had to be run up to the. sea-steaming level. It took from 9:35 to 10

o'clock to start fires. In response to other questions the witness detailed from the log of the Brooklyn all that was done on that vessel to get up

Mr. Raynor asked if it was not necessary to stop the ship to couple the uncoupled engines, and the witness replied that the ship could have been kept going with one engine while the other was coupled. The engines were designed, he said, to be kept coupled during war. Discussing the speed of the various vessels of the fleet on July 3, the witness said that the Oregon got up a speed about equal to the Brooklyn on that day, notwithstanding that on her trial trip the Brooklyn made over twenty-one knots to the Oregon's seventeen knots. He called attention to the fact that the New York had made sixteen or seventeen knots speed on the day of the battle. In response to questions from Captain Parker he said that the New York had not had her engines coupled on the day of the battle, and that the Brooklyn had made all the speed neces-

After Lieutenant Dyson was excused Lieutenant Commander Hodgson was recalled for the purpose of correcting errors in his testimony as printed in the official secord. He took occasion to change some of the language of his previous testimony. One of these changes was made in response to the questions asked yesterday as to why he had designated as a "liar and black-guard" the editor of a newspaper which Te said he desired to alter the reply that he had yesterday given to this interrogatory. He then said: urse, am very sorry that I ever

so far forgot myself as to write a letter containing such intemperate language. It was not written exactly for publication, but under great provocation at the time. In that letter I did not accuse this newspaer of lying for printing that statement. for the correctness of the gist of that statement. The lying was in the matter of the the day of the battle that he ran from the Spaniards and took the Brooklyn to the southward and away from the fight, in orwished also to detract from the credit of all printing that colloquy.

WAINWRIGHT'S TESTIMONY,

Commander of the Gloucester, Which

Lleutenant Commander Hodgson being excused Commander Wainwright was called. Captain Lemly began his examination by drawing from the witness the fact that he had been a member, and latterly senior member of the board which had officially acted in making the chart showing plied the witness. the positions of the American and Spanish ships at Santiago. The witness told how conclusions were reached by that board. He said:

during different periods of the battle." Mr. Rayner asked if it was true, as had | Lieutenant Bristol said that on the morn- it at full speed, her initial position-and been officially stated in the report, that the ing of July 3 he had fixed the position of she could not arrive at a certain point

bearings. by estimated bearings. Most of the positions were, he said, fixed by discussions The witness described the engagement of this instance?

ocen stated by the board. not consider them correct. "For myself," he said, "I was never satisfied with the places assigned." He said further that a point seven miles west of Santiago." while the board had done the best it could at the time, as a board, it bad not done the bost it could to satisfy any member of the board. "It was the best we could do to get all the members of the board to sign the report," he said.

"Who in addition to yourself was not entished?" asked Mr. Rayner. I would not like to say," responded the witness. "I know that the navigator of the Texas was not, for one. I think none was satisfied except the navigator of the Brookyn, and I don't know that he was." "But notwithstanding you were all, inuding the navigator of the Brooklyn, dis- loop! satisfied you signed the report?"

"That is correct." On redirect examination Commander Wainwright said that in making the chart erty to contribute whatever data they had or make whatever arguments they might desire. He said the chart was a compromise of opinions.

the day of the Santiago battle. Questions were put by the court and inswered, as follows: "Were the positions of the ships as shown on the chart obtained from testimony taken by the board or from a general discussion of the members of the board? "Almost entirely by general discussion of the members of the board. Captain Chad-

In response to further questions the wit-

ess said he did not see the Brooklyn on

wick and Captain Cook discussed the mat-From the position of the Gloucester at the commencement of the battle of July 3 could you see both the Brooklyn and the "I do not remember seeing the Brooklyn

and Texas at the commencement of the "What orders, if any, were signaled by the Brooklyn to the fleet during the en- live positions? gagement of July 3?" "I saw none

Mr. Rayner-This does not mean that no signals were displayed, does it? 'No. it does not.

the best they could in placing the vessels, turning to the westward. He did not think because the graduations are so close tohad made it as nearly correct as possi-this was to exceed 1,500 yards out from gether a small error in observation makes de, so long after the engagement, as had Cay Smith, which is inside the harbor. Lieutenant Bristol said that after the en-Asked by Mr. Rayner about the places gagement began he went below and fired assigned to the Brooklyn and the Texas three shots from the twelve-inch guns. while the former vessel was making her | When he came on deck the first of the | rected recently it is likely to err.' loop Commander Wainwright said he did Spanish ships was going ashore. "We were Mr. Rayner-Is it possible for the stand not consider them correct. "For myself." then," he said, "headed to the westward, meter to have made a mistake of ... with the enemy's ships running close along | yards? Don't you think if that is the case Mr. Hanna-Did you see the Brooklyn when you came on deck?

> "Where was she at that time?" bow, relatively speaking, as the Spanish ships were on our starboard bow." "Had she completed the turn at that westward. At that time I did not know anything about a turn. "You did not see what is known as the

"I did not."

PART OF THE TEXAS. Leutenant Bristol then detailed the part all the members of the board were at lib- | the Texas played in the battle, giving the | modore Schley's fleet went to the east and details of the chase up the Cuban coast. Describing the close of that pursuit, he said: "We continued on with the chase of former witnesses, while not objectionable the Colon, which was then ahead of the Viscaya in the same relative positions-the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, and afterward at the end of the chase, the New York joined in it. I forgot to mention that | be asked the Vixen was outside the Brooklyn during this time, and along at the time that the Viscaya sheered inside and kept about went ahead until the Colon finally turned inshore and hauled down her flag. The Texas then joined the rest of the ships at | he prize, and remained there that night. determine which of our vessels was lead-

The witness replied: "I could." "What did you estimate as to their rela-"That was obtained comparatively, The distance to the Colon ranged from about three and a half or four miles, up to five or six miles at the end of the chase. She | for the day. drew away from us slowly. The Brooklyn By the court-Did any one of the Span- and Oregon were considerably closer

accurate observation. I don't want to make the statement of what I know in regard to the instrument. The instrument, as I use "She was about as far out on our port | it, is accurate at lower ranges and is ac- | Terms of the Proposed Convention curate at higher ranges." Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness as to the stay of the flying squadron at Cienfuegos. The latter said he had not "I do not know. She did not make any | considered that they maintained a blockade turn after that, and always kept on to the | there. "We were merely lying off the port," he said, "and at night anything could have passed in so far as we were concerned, Dupont and the Castine had been kept inside the line at night, but that he had not been able to see them.

Mr. Rayner then undertook to compare the estimate of the distances which Comwest of Santiago harbor with that of Capt. Folger. Mr. Hanna suggested that the practice of quoting from the testimony of from a legal point of view, was calculated Admiral Dewey, speaking for the court, said that as there were no legal obstacles

n the way of putting the question it could Lieutenant Bristol said in response: "I do not agree with Captain Folger as regards the facts that the ships were nearer abreast of us until we overhauled her and | in at night than they were in the daytime, because it is my first recollection now that they were farther out at night than they were in the daytime; also I read from the log when I testified that the average revo-Mr. Hanna inquired; "From the position | lutions of the Texas by the watch were a you occupied during the chase could you certain number. The revolutions according to that give the ship a certain speed which would be greater than the distance given by Captain Folger, because we also stated in that log we steamed for two hours and turned first to the east and then to the

The witness had not concluded his testimony when the court, at 4 p. m., adjourned

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO WERE MAS-SACRED AT BALANGIGA.

by Gen. Chaffee-Records of Court-Martial Cases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The list of casualties suffered by the ill-fated Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the massacre in the Philippine island of Samar is given in the following cablegram, received at the War

Department late this afternoon, from General Chaffee: "Casualties engagement Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28. Wounded will be reported as soon as received. "Killed-Sergeant John F. Martin, Sergeant James N. Randles, Corporal Henry J. Scharer, Privates Joseph J. Godon, James Martin, John W. Aydelotte, Byron Dent. Eli Fitzgerald, Charles E. Sterling. Robert Sproul, John H. Miller, Richard Long, Joseph Turner, Gustav F. Schuitzler, Corporal Frank McCormack, Private F. McDermott, Charles E. Davis, Harry M. Wood, John Wanneber, Joseph O. Klein- the war in South Africa. hample, Robert L. Booth, Guy C. Dennis, John D. Armani, Little Armani, George

Bony, John D. Buhrer, James L. Cain,

Frank Vobayia, Charles Powers.

Baird, Private Chris F. Recard, Private Floyd J. Shoemaker. "Missing, bodies probably burned when insurgents deserted town-Musician John F. Covington, Privates Patrick J. Bobbins, Jerry J. Driscoll, Evans South, August F. Porczeng, Christian S. Williams, Claude C Wingo; also Harry Wright, hospital corps. "Killed on Sept. 1, at Basay, Samar-Company G. Ninth Infantry: Corporal

At the War Department it is said that the names of Joseph I. Godon, Gustav F. Schuitzler and John Wanneber are subject to correction later. to correction later. The three officers killed in the fight are not mentioned in ing brevets for the Spanish war service

MURDER AND RAPINE.

gards the distance from us that she was records of a number of courts-marital cases

that the witness had said at the beginning | were tried, charged with the murder of of the battle the Brooklyn was heading Private Eugene R. Lyons, Company K. did not characterize the paper as a Har for or double distance apart). The line was | der Hodgson, who had been aboard the in the spot. They, too, were sentenced to

A formidable array of charges was that against Juan Confessor, a native Filipino, wso was tried for aiding the enemy, vio-"I believe I am right," the witness re- lating the laws of war, being a war rebel, arson and perjury. Twenty years' impris-

Health of the Troops.

Sternburg resumed his duties at the War Department to-day after an absence of sevmeasurements showing that according to medical department of the army in the Philippines. In regard to his visit he said: I found the health condition very satis-Mr. Rayner-How can you reconcile that | factory. I was very much surprised to find that in the lowlands, which are devoted to rice culture, there is comparatively little I cannot reconcile my statement with malarial fever. Similar localities in our own Southern States are very much more unhealthful. Malarial fevers are somewhat 'A range of 1,400 yards at the time of summits of the mountain ranges are as a Brooklyn is absolutely rule quite healthful. Typhoid fever is not meter at 4,000 yards it is not an accurate | United States, and the mortality from that | instrument, and that is what they state disease in the Philippines has been much went in as a feint to the westward to smoke of battle it is almost impossible to States during the Spanish-American war. draw the attention of the Spanish from the take ranges accurately. It was a good deal | Dysentery is the most serious disease with We were not to fire on the Zocopa battery | not know how true it is-the ranges on | troops are supplied with pure water and unless they fired on us. We returned the board the Brooklyn were taken by an en- not exposed to the hardships attending a

Nebraskans Start a Bank.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8 .- Col. John R. Col. ton and Col. Harry B. Mulford, officers of

dence of Claus Spreckles, corner of Clay

Mr. Rayner-Is it possible for the stadi-ISTHMIAN CANAL TO BE LIKE THE GREAT SUEZ WATERWAY.

> with Great Britain So Far as Temporarily Agreed To.

without being seen." He admitted that the NO SURRENDER BY ENGLAND

AND NO PRINCIPLE SACRIFICED BY THE UNITED STATES.

to produce delay, and was therefore not Former Nation Merely Relieved of the Guarantee Contained in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-There has been no surrender by England to the United States in the matter of the new isthmian of the controversy. canal treaty, according to the best authority here. It is said to be equally true that the United States has sacrificed no principle in these negotiations, and the effect of It appeared that the dispatch was audited contrary statements is deprecated as likely consummation which shall finally and | bin. The records showed that the cost of peacefully settle an issue that has been a the Heistand cablegram was \$58.12. Prior source of danger for the last fifty years. It | Mr. Needham, Heistand's attorney, had inthat each side has preserved the underlying principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and thereto when the amount had been ascerthe new convention will provide a waterway neutral at all times and open to the ago, has proved to be defective in mechanism for giving effect to its purpose. The new treaty simply provides this mechan- adjutant general, testified that every effort ism. England is relieved from the guaran-Names of Wounded Not Yet Forwarded | tee, which in her case was only trouble- strictly with official business. He had not some, and which, being assumed by the seen the Heistand dispatch himself. No additional facts were developed during the United States in toto, is quite as effective. cross-examination. As viewed from the American point of view | The committee declined to permit counsel even there was no surrender on England's part in seeking this relief, in as much as | Cockrell declaring all such matter imthe above-mentioned principle is reiterated | proper, as Secretary Root was not under and affirmed as binding upon the United States. As for the form of the treaty it may be stated that it embodies in substance the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which were adopted by the Senate, and beyond that the conditions are believed to be textual rather than substantial.

A German View. BERLIN, Oct. 8 .- The German press, referring to the dispatches from Washington, giving alleged information as to the new Land That Was Not Claimed by Lottreaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Nicaraguan Canal, point out that Great Britain's renunciation Proal Peters, Private Leonard P. Schley, of her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Artificer Joseph R. Marr. Privates James treaty without compensation is a plain illustration of the paralysis produced by

ARMY BREVET BOARD.

"Dled from Wounds-Corporal Thomas E. It Begins Consideration of Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The work of the Army Brevet Board, headed by General MacArthur, which was begun to-day, is to larged greatly. While it was intended Chinese and the Philippine campaigns war operations. All of the nominations to-day's list, their deaths having been re- have been withdrawn, and the present board consequently will have a clear field. There are more than 1,000 of these nominations, the result of the work of the Schwan board, which dealt with Cuban brevets, and of a board headed by General Chaffee, at Manila, which made recommendations for brevets based upon service in the earlier stages of the Philippine campaign, It is deemed well to recommit all these nomia more uniform and equitable system of the award of medals of honor. It is likely that a medal may be recommended for bepaign. It is expected that the Schale will of Congress is required in the case of med-

TIESDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

of His Jadicial Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Only four members of the Cabinet attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretaries Hay, Root, Long and Gage being absent from the city. Those present were Attorney General Knox. developed at the meeting. The President partments with his advisers. He has begun already the preparations of his mespanions set upon a native named Acasta, | sage to Congress, and degires to familjarize himself with all the questions pending in the departments. The conflict that has arisen between the military and civil authorities in the Philippines over the isdered deported by the military authorities for an opinion.

were from prominent Republican leaders. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-Surgeon General | and others were from negroes in various that the Pacific cable question will come

COAST ARTILLERY.

Organization of Ten New Companies Ordered by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The War Department has issued a general order ororganization of the artillery corps as provided for by act of Congress. With three exceptions these new companies are to be made up by transfers of enlisted men from the old companies stationed at the same post, as follows: One-hundred-and-sevenat Sullivan's island, S. C.; One-hundredand-eighteenth Company from the Sixth Company at Fort Monroe, Va.; One-hundred-and-nineteenth Company from the Forty-second Company at Fort Mott, N. J.; One-hundred-and-twentieth Company from the First Nebraska Volunteers in the Phil- the Fortieth Company at Fort Strong, Those are the reasons I have always ippines and later of the Thirty-ninth Volun- Mass.; One-hundred-and-twenty-first Comof getting bearings, even if we had had a brought us even nearer the batteries than had in my mind for reconciling those two teers, have established a new American pany from the Eleventh Company at Key West barracks, Fla.; One-hundred-andgeneral idea of the positions of the vessels us, nor did they appear to be able to use myself right was the speed of the snip the bank will be held by Cmahans and Ne- twenty-second Company from the Fiftysecond Company at Fort Columbus, N. Y.;

Texas. The One-hundred-and-twenty-third Com-

den, Wash., from the Thirty-third Company, at Fort Canby, Wash. By the same order the Fifty-fourth Company of Coast Artillery, now at Fort Hamllton, N. Y., is directed to proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., to take station when the latter post is vacated by the engineer corps. The One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth Company of Coast Artillery is to take permanent station at Fort Worden, Washington, where barracks and quarters are now in readiness. The permanent stations of the Twelfth, Fifty-second, One-hundred-andtwenty-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth coast companies are to be an-

'HEISTAND CASE TESTIMONY.

nounced in future orders.

Former Assistant Secretary of War Again on the Witness Stand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. &.- When the Senate ommittee on military affairs to-day resumed its investigation of charges against Lieutenant Colonel Heistand, Thomas J. Mackey appeared as attorney for Major Hawkes, the prosecuting witness. Former Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejehn, resuming his testimony begun yesterday, detailed a conversation which he had with Hawkes, in the course of which the latter had declared that unless he was appointed to a position he would publish the details of the hemp combination. Mr. Meiklejohn told him that so far as he was concerned he might do so. It was during this conversation that Hawkes had told him of his controversy with Flint, Eddy & Co., Hawkes expressing the opinion that his appointment had been revoked because

S. T. Brown, a clerk in the office of the auditor of the War Department, was called to testify as to the auditing of a dispatch Colonel Heistand had sent to General Otis. among many others, the aggregate tolls of which were in excess of \$5,000. The account seriously to jeopardize the chances of the was certified to by Adjutant General Corto the statement made by witness Brown is said that what has actually happened is formed the committee that it was Colonel Heistand's intention to pay for the cablegram to General Otis and for the reply tained. General Corbin was recalled and explained that he had certified to the accuracy of the account as audited on the recommerce of the world. The Clayton-Bul- port of a board of examiners of accounts. wer treaty, however, drawn half a century | Personally he could not examine every telegram involved in the account and did Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, assistant

was made by the board of examiners to enminate all messages which did not deal

to ask questions designed to bring Secretary Root into the investigation, Senator investigation L. T. Michener was recalled to testify as to an alleged telephone communication be-

tween himself and Meiklejohn relative to the Hawkes settlement. He denied any knowledge of such a communication, Mr. Meiklejohn had testified that he had no such communication. The committee did not conclude, as anticipated yesterday, and will meet again to-

MANY ENTRIES ALLOWED.

tery Winners Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The Interior Department received dispatches to-day from Oklahoma officially reporting the results of throwing open to entry the lands included within the recently opened domain of the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations and drawn for but never applied for by the lucky contestants. There were many of these claims in which those whose names were drawn never appeared and also where some land within the opened tract had not been otherwise provided for. These lands were made subject to entry under the regular land laws be comprehensive. Its scope has been en- last Saturday. Register Sickles and Receiver Reid, at El Reno, report that 196 entries were allowed Saturday and yes originally that only brevets earned in the terday. There also were twenty applications under soldiers' declarations and forty-three simultaneous applications that should be considered, the board has been | were in conflict, which cover twenty tracts, charged to include the Spanish-American making a total of 259 entries. Contests of claims filed to-day at El Reno numbered twenty-seven. There were three hundred sent to the Senate last session recommend- men in line before the land office there to-

From Lawton, O. T., Register McKnight and Receiver Maguire telegraphed that 319 persons presented applications for the lands at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. It took all of that day to arrange them and to determine the conflicts with entries already made. Yesterday there were seventy entries made and three soldiers' declaratory statements filed. Of the entries one was rejected and four suspended. Fully one thousand claims are still open to entry at nations to the present board, which, hav- Lawton, A line of over two hundred formed ing in hand the whole subject, can arrange | there early to-day and was increasing rapidly as the report was wired.

Mr. Tracewell's Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Mr. Tracewell, controller of the treasury, in his annual report recommends an amendment to Secguished gailantry in the Santiago cam- tion 3348, Revised Statutes. This section prohibits the advance of public money in any case, including contracts in the performance of any service, and for the deals of honor, the President being the final livery of articles of any description. It is pointed out that the government is in constant need of express service and of light and water for its public buildings. also of telephone service and daily, weekly ment must be made in advance. In the controller's opinion discretion in these matters should be vested in the several heads of departments. He also recommends an amendment to the act of July 31, 1894, which precludes any person accepting payment under a settlement by an auditor, from obtaining a revision of such settlement as to any items upon which payment is accepted. Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries | The entire enforcement of this law, the Hitchcock and Wilson. Nothing important controller says, works unnecessary hardship upon honest and deserving claimants against the government

No Bounty Was Promised. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Both the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are being flooded with inquiries concerning the alleged discovery by a lawyer suance of a writ of nabeas corpus by the state and \$192 federal bounties to soldiers isolated place, killed with bolos, and buried | Supreme Court for a certain employe or- for service in the recent Spanish-American was touched upon incidentally, but Attor- war. This statement, together with one ney General Knox has not been called on that several thousands of cases are pending now before the attorney general of the In the course of the meeting the President | United States which are to be decided in spoke with gratification of a number of favor of the claimants within a few days. telegrams he had received commending bas been disseminated widely. The statethe appointment yesterday of ex-Governor ments are not true. No such cases are Jones, of Alabama, to the district judge- pending before the attorney general for his ship of Alabama. Some of these telegrams action or decision. Congress passed no laws granting any bounties whatever to soldiers in the Spanish-American war. Exparts of the country. It is understood tra pay was granted to soldiers in certain circumstances, but in nearly all such cases up at the meeting of the Cabinet next Fri- | those entitled to extra pay have received it.

Postmaster Muleted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-The Postoffice Department has required Postmaster H. G. Trimble, at Somerset, Ky., to make good a loss of \$481 of revenue due to failure to of the present month. exact the proper classification rate from a publisher. The publisher recently inquired ganizing ten new companies of coast ar- if he could place certain printing on the Special to the Indianapolis Journal. tain publishers' postage rates. The post-master authorized this action, although the added matter, under the law, subjected the day: Franklin P. Bates, Indianapolis, publication to a higher rate. The pub- wrench: James Birdwell and W. O. Vance, isher refused to pay the back postage at New Albany, car replacer; Jay C. Boweber, the higher rate when the irregularity was | South Bend, grinding mill; Oliver H. Castic, made known to the Postoffice Department, Indianapolis, driving connection for comand now the postmaster is required to pay pressers; Samuel Guth, Jasper county, dethe amount due as a penalty for failure vice for unloading grain from wagons; properly to classify the matter. The law, t is explained at the department, makes W. Marble, Plymouth, loose wood pulley. postmasters liable for the loss of revenue by their neglect and connivance.

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The representative of a book publishing house called on Assistant Secretary Taylor at the Treasury Department to-day to ask for relief

Pictures of American Coins Illegal.

metics by the secret service. These arith- Commander D. F. Tilley. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Company metics were printed for use in the schools from the Twelfth Company at Fort Clark, of the Philippines, and contained pictures of American coins. As any printed facsimile of an American obligation is in viopany is to be organized at Fort Hamilton, lation of the counterfeiting laws, the arith-Y., from the Fifty-fifth Company at | metic was suppressed. The publishing com-Fort Hancock, N. J.; the One-hundred-and- | pany contends that a wrong has been done, twenty-fourth Company, at Fort Warren, as the pictures were educational to the Fil- Brown, Malcomb Young; Clifford Hanes, Mass., from the Fiftieth Company, at Fort | ipinos and necessary to the information | captain in the navy; George H. Stafford, Wadsworth, N. J., and the One-hundred- of the children in the schools. The quesand-twenty-sixth Company, at Fort Wor- I tion will be taken up by Secretary Gage I lieutenant; John M. Hudgins, lieutenant.

.The Wonder of the Age .. THE "OMEGA" ODORLESS SANITARY GAS STOVE

A decided innovation in gas heating Unique, scientific. Destroys injurious products and organic matter by intense heat. ENGLISH.-From opinion of George Rudd Thompson, F. E. C., F. M. R. S., etc., Public Analyst, Newport, Eng. "In my opinion the maximum of heat is evolved by the combustion of the minimum of Gas, without any smell or undue dryness of atmosphere. The theory of stove is, in my opinion, perfect and the result ditto. The percentage of carbonic acid is not sensibly raised in a closed room after ten hours' burning, and the air is not dried to an appreciable extent. I am simply deighted with it, and am quite in a position o recommend it for offices, sick-rooms,

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ST. LOUIS LINE. 4.45 Eikhart special ... St. Louis accommodation ... St. Louis southwestern, lim, d s.....*11.45 St. Louis limited, d s.....*3.25

Lafavette accommodation..... Lafavette accommodation......5.15 Chicago fast mail, d p*11.45 Chicago, White City special, d p 3.30 Cincinnati Line.

Cincinnati express, s*3.45 *11,45 Cincinnati express, s ... Cincinnati accommodation..... Cincipnati accommodation Cincinnati express, p.....2 50 Cincinnati, Washington f l ex, s d...*6.20 *11.40 N. Vernon and Louisville ex, s......*2.45 *11.45

N. Vernon and Louisville ex......2.50
PEORIA LINE. Peoria and Bloomington f ex. d p*11.50 hampaign accommodation, p d ... Peoria and Bioomington ex. s......*11.50 **
SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE

Ohio special, d p. CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY. City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St. Cincinnati express s c...*4.10 *12.46 Cincinnati fast mail, s...*8.21 *6.46

Cincinnati and Dayton ex, p.. 10.40 *10.35
Cincinnati and Dayton ex, p........ 12.45
Cincinnati and Dayton ex, p........ 12.45
Cincinnati and Dayton limited, pd.. 4.45 CHI., IND. & LOUIS. RY.

G.O. O. Ticket Office, 25 West Wash. St .. 411.50 Chicago express, p d Chicago vestibule, p d

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R. Toledo, Chicago and Michigan ex..... 17.00 Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, lim.. *12.20 Muncie, Lafay'te and Laporte spec. 17.20 110.25 INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y. Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex.... 18 00 14.25 Decatur & St. Louis fast ex. s c 11.10 Ticket offices at

ennsylvania Lines. Philadelphia and New York ... *8.55 *10.30 altimore and Washington 4.10 .12.00 Columbus, Ind. and Louisville *8.25 *7.20 *7.20 Richmond and Columbus, O Piqua and Columbus. O Columbus and Richmond ... *7.20 Vincennes Express Columbus, Ind & Madison (Sun. only) 7.30 Martinsville Accommodation. Columbus, Ind. and Louisville..... North Vernon and Madison Dayton and Xenia. *10.36 Pittsburg and East ... 10.03 Martinsville Accom (Sun. only) .. Seymour Accommodation ...

station and at

*6.40

*8.50

Logansport and Chicago..... Martinsville Accommodation,.... †12.30 †12.05 Knightstown and Richmond ... 15.40 Louisville Accommodation. Philadelphia and New York Baltimore and Washington Dayton and Springfield Springfield.. clumbus, Ind. and Madison Columbus, Ind. and Louisville ... Vincennes Accommodation Pittsburg and East. Col., Ind and Mad Ac. (Sun. only) 6.35

spencer accommodation Philadelphia and New York ... Dayton and Xenia Columbus, Ind., Accommodation ... +7.30 Martinsville accommodation †11.00 Logansport and Chicago VANDALIA LINE. Terre Haute, St. Louis and West 6.45 Terre Haute and St. Louis accom ... erre Haute, St. Louis and West .. . 12.15

Western Express.. 11,20 Terre Haute and Effingham acc ... Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mail. 7.10 St. Louis and all Points West 11.40 on his return to Washington about the 18th

Patents Granted Indianians,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. - The following Indiana inventors were granted patents to-James K. Lucas, Terre Haute, gate; George

Sebree Succeeds Tilley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Commander Uriel Sebree has been detached from duty as inspector of the Twelfth lighthouse district on the Pacific coast and ordered to command the Abarenda, and also to assume the duties of commandant of the from the seizure of several thousand arith- naval station at Tutulla, Somea, relieving

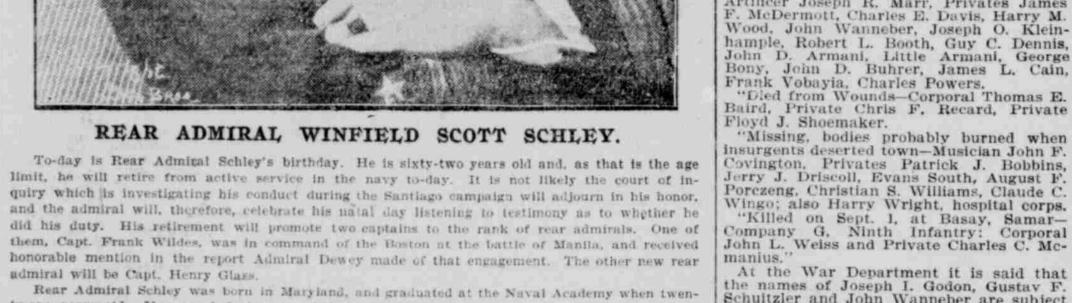
Army and Navy Appointments. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-The President to-day made the following appointments: Captains artillery corps, Lawrence C.

lieutenant commander: Raymond Stone,

Destroyed Two Torpedo Boats.

"When I reported, as senior member of lay outside of Morro from six to eight the board, the Board of Navigators had a miles during the day. He spoke of the sketched chart before them with the num- | Spanish shore batteries, saying: "Personber of the positions sketched on it, which ally examined them the day we arrived had been determined by them, starting at there, and satisfied myself that the batcifferent periods, first when the ships came | teries amounted to nothing. From the va- irreconcilable. My idea is that with a stadi- | as prevalent as it is in most parts of the out and afterwards when they went ashore, rious bombardments we took part in we Each navigator, as near as possible, would discovered just what guns were there. We they took the measurements with. Also in less than it was in our camps in the United put the position of his ship at that time. as to the relative positions. Of course it was impossible to get any position by bearings and there was nothing known about fired several shots in answer to theirs. The man's accuracy except that I would think the relative positions. We also knew that last shot they fired struck the Texas. We that an officer's accuracy would be greater incorrect and the final decision of the opened fire with one six-inch shell. That you give now for accounting for this wide board was to reconcile each one as near as | would drive them away; then we had orders | divergence. You do not think the stadipossible, but none of the positions was con- to withdraw. We steamed out slowly, mak- meter is as accurate as it ought be? eldered exact positions. The impossibility ing a turn toward the Morro, which correct chart, was apparent, but it gave a we were before, but they did not fire on statements. Another reason for thinking bank in Manila. Most of the capital of their guns."

cositions were assigned from "known the Texas, and also generally of the other which would give her that range, 1,400



ty-one years old. He served during the civil war on various vessels, and was promoted lieutenant in 1862. While on the Wateree, in the Pacific, he assisted in quelling an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Middle Chinca islands in 1864, and protected American interests in San Salvador during a revolution. From 1866 to 1869 he was an instructor at Annapolis, and during the three years following he was with the Asiatic squadron when the Korean forts were captured, after several days' fighting, in June, 1871. Schley was made commander in 1874, and ten years later he commanded the relief expedition which rescued Greely. He was commissioned chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting at the Navy Department, and was made cap-

"I saw no signs of it." Commander Wainwright was then ex- out on our bow."

LIEUT. M. L. BRISTOL. Testimony of the Former Division

Officer of the Texas. Lieut. M. L. Bristol, former watch and the witness if division officer on the Texas, was next the Texas at Cienfuegos and detailed con- curred between counsel. had originally printed the alleged colloquy ditions there when the court took a recess when the witner between himself and Commodore Schley. for luncheon. At the afternoon session of said Mr. Hanna. fuegos, he said that during the day the you said. shore, steaming in nearer at night; then | wrong? going farther out and returning nearer at daybreak. He had, he said, observed the right. signal lights on the shore near Clenfuegos. In fact, it was to absolve it from lying that | but had not understood their significance. I gave the paper authority to use my name | With respect to coaling, he said that on | except in reference to the first positions?" one occasion, while off Cienfuegos, Captain fact that the commodore displayed such | Phillip had signaled to the flagship that he trepldation and cowardice on the Brooklyn | considered it dangerous to put the collier between the Texas and Iowa, "meaning by that it was dangerous to a collier to put it der to detract from the credit of the fame between battleships, regardless of the of the commodore in that battle; that they | weather." He also told of the injury to the Texas in coaling while off Santiago, the officers of the Brooklyn on account of but said it was not due to the weather. the glorious part she took in the day's | The witness also described the blockade off fight. It was the words to that extent that | Santiago, saying that it was maintained I characterized as lying. There was no ly- by steaming back and forth in front of the ing in that colloquy unless a man stuck to | mouth of the harbor at as slow a rate of | the verbal correctness of the words. So I | speed as the ships could travel (at 800 yards | north and east, while Lieutenant Commanabout one and one-half miles long. The vessels generally steamed from three and | Brooklyn, had said the vessel was heading | death. one-half to five miles to either side of the | north and west. harbor, going and coming practically over the same line. The Marblehead and Vixen were on the inside, but could only be seen

at certain times, even when the weather | plied, conditions were favorable. Frequently, in fact, only the vessel next ahead could be Mr. Hanna here asked the witness: "If the vessels of the Spanish squadron had suddenly appeared, what orders had you to meet such a contingency?" "No orders were turned over to me in regard to a contingency of that kind," re-

'As watch officer, should you have had

such orders? "I should have had." SPANISH SHORE BATTERIES. Lieutenant Bristol stated that the ficet fire with our six and twelve-inch guns. We listed man. I do not question the enlisted 'hike' this disease does not prevail. kept the glasses on them, and whenever | than that of an enlisted man." we saw anyone appear on the battery we | Mr. Rayner-And those are the reasons

ish vessels change her course to the south- to us than the Colon. * The Oregon ward as if intending to ram one of the was closer than the Brooklyn, so that the Brooklyn was leading as re-

In response to questions by Mr. Rayner Lieutenant Bristol said be had made his

the court, speaking of the blockade of Cien- Mr. Rayner-I was here and heard what of the fact that the victims had dammed

Mr. Hanna-You have a good opinion of

mean it is wrong. But I want the witness | sentenced to be hanged. to answer. edge and belief

"Which is right?" he asked. "You can't both be right."

Brooklyn was 3,300 yards. with the statement of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson that the range at the time of

the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400?

which was given to me as half speed, Take | braskans.

was incorrect; that they were established initial positions as assigned to the Texas, to be relied on at all in comparision with street and Van Ness avenue, was entered the Brooklyn and the Iowa as accurate, your observations, as I understand it in by burglars last night. They forced a rear window while the family was at dinner, zmong the navigators constituting the July 3, saying that the Spanish fleet had The stadimeter at 4,000 yards and over went up stairs and gathered in jewelry toard, although Captain Chadwick was be- come out only sufficiently far to clear the is well known among officers of the navy amounting to fully \$5,000. No clew to the

and that he had prepared it a few days three Filipino residents of the town of after the battle. He had started the work the day after the engagement and had depended partly on memory harvester named Quivas. Conveying these President of the United States, for distinin its preparation. Mr. Rayner asked captives to an isolated spot they murdered not wrong, except in the first positions assigned. Mr. Hanna objected to this method | their crime by raping the women of the approaching session. No action on the part called. He had only related the arrival of oi examinating and a spirited colloquy oc- families of their victims. The motive for ditions there when the court took a recess when the witness made his statement, the part of one of the murderers, because

> you to ask the witness: "Is your map of the natives were sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Rayner-I will make the style as pleasant as possible. I think my style is all companions, assassinated with daggers

Do you object to that? Mr. Hanna-That is very much better.

The witness-To the best of my knowl-HODGSON WRONG. Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact

"That is right, too." In response to further questions Lieut. Bristol said his chart had been stored away for some time, but that previously he had had several blue prints made of it, At Mr. Rayner's request the witness made his chart at the beginning of the fight off Santiago the nearest Spanish ship to the

that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson." "Then those two statements are perfectly | irreconcilable

ships of the fleet, and had prepared a chart | yards. The witness replied that that statement showing these positions. He considered the Mr. Rayner-Then the stadimeter is not fore this board. The navigators had done shoul near the mouth of the harbor before to be inaccurate for measuring distances, burglars has been found.

ported in a dispatch sent several days ago.

Atrocities of Filipinos Disclosed in Court-Martial Records. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Horrible stories of murder and rapine are contained in the in the Philippines, copies of which have awards than would be possible for a board reached the War Department. Five natives dealing with only one phase of the camchart because of his interest in the battle seized, bound and carried from their houses paign. This board may recommend also Pozorrubio, together with an Igorrote stowal upon Col. Theodore Roosevett, now his chart was them with bolos, and added to the horror of act upon the brevet nominations at the I should like to know where you were the deed appeared to have been revenge on authority.

a stream which diverted irrigating waters A native named Biating, with one or more Private James T. Burgey, Company C. Twenty-sixth Infantry, while the latter was Mr. Rayner-I will say, "Is the man right acting as a guard of prisoners hauling water for the garrison stationed at Baretac Nuevo. Panay. The native claimed at his trial to have been a regular insurgent Captain Lemiy-That is not what you soldier, but it was proved that he was

within the American lines without uni-Mr. Rayner-That is not what I mean. I form and disguised as a pacifico. He was talked over the work of the various de-With a rock, a rice beater and a club, one Faustino Ruiz and some of his comwhom they suspected of aiding the American cause, and beat him to death. Ruiz was sentenced to be hanged. Two natives Fifth Infantry, whom they enticed to an

onment at hard labor was the sentence.

eral months spent in an inspection of the day. more prevalent at higher levels, but the tillery, which are needed to complete the wrapper of his publication and still ob-Then there was a great deal of discussion real landing of the army to the eastward. of an estimate. Also I have heard-I do which we have to contend, but where the teenth Company from the Third Company

> Spreckles Residence Burglarized. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.-The resi-